

## ONE OF MILL'S MISTAKES.

## A DISINGENUOUS REPLY TO MR. BLAINE.

## A MISLEADING EFFORT TO BREAK THE FORCE OF THE LATTER'S EXPOSURE OF THE SUGAR TRUST'S INFLUENCE WITH THE "DARK LANTERN" MANAGERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Oct. 15.—On Saturday Roger Q. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, wrote a letter to the chairman of the County Democratic Committee at Evansville, Ind., respecting a statement made by Mr. Blaine in his speech at Goshen, Ind., which was reported as follows:

The president of the Sugar Trust, Mr. Havemeyer, a well known and active Democrat of New-York, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, and, according to the statement in open Senate by Mr. Allison, obtained such an arrangement of duty as was equivalent to \$50,000 in the pockets of the Trust. If, therefore, the price of sugar has been unduly advanced to the consumer, the responsible parties, according to the President's doctrine, are the President himself and the Ways and Means Committee, who concocted the Mills bill in the interest of the mills.

On this Mr. Mills offered these comments:

The statement of Mr. Blaine is devoid of truth. Mr. Havemeyer never appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at all. He never obtained any arrangement by which \$50,000 was put into the hands of the Sugar Trust. The statement is entirely devoid of truth. The tariff made by the Republican party in 1883; and when the bill, recently passed by the House, was laid before the Ways and Means Committee for its action, every one of the five Republican members of that committee voted to strike out the reduction of duty as was equivalent to the tariff rates under which the Trust was formed.

It is putting it mildly to say that "Premier" Mills is guilty of an attempt to misrepresent the facts. His statement that Mr. Havemeyer never appeared before the Ways and Means Committee is a mere quibble, and everybody in Washington knows that Mr. Havemeyer, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, in a legitimate sense, while the "Dark Lantern" bill was in course of preparation. "The Committee" never granted a hearing to anybody on that measure, and refused even to read or consider protests and petitions of workmen, manufacturers, farmers and others.

When the bill was submitted for the inspection of the members of the minority of the committee and given to the press in March, the sugar schedule had been so changed as to admit all sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard, testing not above 75 degrees, at 1-15-100 of a cent per pound, with an addition of 3-100 of a cent per pound for each additional degree. This change from No. 15 to No. 16 was bitterly opposed by the Sugar Trust, because it would result in a loss of duty to the Treasury of \$500,000.

The bill was passed by the House, and the House of Representatives, in Washington for weeks, enjoying the privilege of frequent consultations with the Democratic members of Ways and Means, and giving electric "revenue reform" dinners, had opposed with all his power the change of classification in the sugar schedule, and he had been unsuccessful. The Trust was playing for a heavy stake. Millions of dollars were coming to Washington, and according to the admissions of Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in open House, they were granted "informal hearings," at which certain Democratic members of Ways and Means were present.

A few days later, namely, on April 2, the "Dark Lantern" bill was reported to the House, when, behold! the sugar schedule had been changed, and the tariff schedule had been restored, and "fixed" so as to comply with the demands of the Sugar Trust.

All the facts were brought out, and the admissions of the Breckinridges were made in a spirited colloquy which took place in the House on July 9, as the result of certain questions asked and charges made by Mr. McClellan, of Maryland.

Premier Mills took part in that colloquy, and consequently he cannot have forgotten the nature of the confessions made by his colleagues on the sensation which they produced. The statement of Senator Allison, as to the effect upon the profits of the Sugar Trust of the change of form by the Ways and Means Committee, cannot be successfully controverted, and Colonel Mills knows it. The House would be likely to trust on account of the fact that the bill had been passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Mills states in his letter that the Republican members of Ways and Means voted in committee to retain the present rates on sugar. This statement also is distinguishable, and is designed to create a false impression. The committee carefully reviewed the bill, and every one of the Republican members of Ways and Means, and every other Republican member of the House present, voted for the bill, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

the case of Mary Ann Doherty in particular, reading various affidavits in support of the woman's assertion that she was one of those injured in the explosion in 1864, and vindication of her good character.

Mr. Cockrell characterized these affidavits as secondary evidence, and said the President had not told him the truth about the woman. He attempted to answer the various facts set forth in Mr. Blair's affidavits.

Three more pension bills, returned by the President without his approval, were then laid before the Senate and referred. One for the relief of James M. Wilbur was extra. The other two were for the relief of post-officers, one granting a pension to Mary K. Richards, and the last granting a pension to William S. Wright.

## THE FREE TRADERS MILED, REWILDERED BY SWITZLER'S FABLES.

## HIS WORTHLESS "ESTIMATES OF REDUCTION" ON THE TARIFF BILLS—SENATOR VEST'S SPEECH.

Washington, Oct. 15 (Special).—The free-trade leaders are in a state of mind on account of the tariff situation. In the House, as well as in the Senate, they realize that they are misled, and that their attempts to divert attention from the predicament by misrepresenting the provisions and effects of the Senate substitute are likely to do them more harm than good. The estimate furnished to them by the free-trade office of the Bureau of Statistics, of the probable effect upon rates of duty of the Senate substitute, as compared with the House bill and the present law, is most unsatisfactory to them, and they are now hoping against hope that the accomplished clerk of the Ways and Means will be able to make a showing which they can use in the campaign.

Chief Switzler's fables bewilder the men who called for them. They also demonstrate to a certainty the utter worthlessness of all "estimates" of reduction, either of revenue or rates of duty, on an ad valorem basis.

Early on Saturday, Senator Aldrich applied to Mr. Switzler for the detailed figures on which his "percentages" and "averages" were based, and was informed that they would be furnished "in the course of the day." Later the Senator was informed that the computations in detail would not be ready until today. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Aldrich had not received them. That is not strange, because neither Mr. Switzler nor any other official in the United States could furnish the figures upon which the former's official estimate purports to be based. Mr. Switzler, apparently, has made a series of "rough guesses," and sent it out as an official estimate. A computation made by a Treasury expert, who has devoted years to the subject, shows a total average rate of duty of about 42 per cent under the Senate substitute; but he does not by any means vouch for its correctness.

It was expected that Senator Cockrell would take up the cudgels for free trade in the Senate to-day, but he gave way to an official estimate. In what Mr. Vest said his "intellectual effort" which, by the way, consisted wholly of extracts from Secretary Fairchild's New-York speech, and statistics furnished by the Treasury Department, interspersed with some "smart" observations of his own—he completely demolished Mr. Blair. Fortunately, for himself, Senator Sherman was not present to-day when the Missourian uttered his scathing criticisms upon the loose, bungling and unscientific manner in which the National debt was refunded and specific payments resumed in 1870, after the Democratic party had solemnly resolved that "Resumption is a failure."

Mr. Vest's speech did not seem to cause any anxiety. Indeed, it seemed rather to excite amusement on the Republican side, and after he sat down his statements were riddled and his statistics overthrown in short order by Senator Allison. Mr. Vest ought to try again.

The remark of Senator Brown on the impossibility of passing a tariff measure before the Presidential election gave Mr. Allison opportunity to state that neither the present situation of affairs nor the protection of the session beyond all precedent was due to any delay in the Senate. If there was no tariff bill before the Senate, Congress would not be ready to adjourn to-day. The Appropriation bill had been delayed by the House beyond all precedent.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

## A BLOW FOR PAN-ELECTRIC "REFORM." ROGERS SCORES A VICTORY—THE GIFT-STATESMEN MUST ANSWER.

Washington, Oct. 15 (Special).—The Pan-Electric speech and the music at last, and account for the money received by them from their dupes on the strength of Garland's legal opinion that the Pan-Electric Telephone patent was not an infringement of any patent of prior date. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in General Term today, reversed the decision of Justice James, of the same court, who sustained the demand of all the defendants, except Garland, to the bill in equity filed by J. Harris Rogers, the inventor.

The case was argued on the merits, and a consideration of certain promises and agreements made by them, and the further consideration of \$150, to be paid by each of them. Rogers gave \$500,000 worth of stock each, in the Pan-Electric inventions, to A. H. Garland and Isham G. Harris, Democratic Senators of the United States, and to J. D. Atkins, Casey Young and Joseph E. Johnston, who were Democratic members of the House of Representatives.

The chief consideration of the case was the influence which these eminent Democratic statesmen could exert in floating the stock and obtaining money to develop the Pan-Electric inventions. As Dr. Rogers put it in his testimony before the Congressional committee, he expected "to bank on their names."

The defendants organized the now notorious Pan-Electric Telephone Company, and expected to sell licenses to the use of their telephone in the different States, under a guarantee to defend any suits brought against the licensees on the ground of infringement. Some \$300,000 was thus obtained, and this "swag" was divided among the incorporators and stockholders under the name of "dividends." No provision was made to defend the licensees, which were begun as soon as the licensees attempted to develop any of the inventions.

Neither the inventions of Rogers, according to the agreement. Moreover, efforts were made to freeze Rogers out of the telephone company.

The suit now pending was brought more than a year ago. Garland put in an answer denying most of the allegations in the bill in equity filed by Rogers, and the other defendants filed a demurrer.

The brief of plaintiff recited that the parties, by the agreement, were to form a company, raising the money, and putting into use the inventions of plaintiff. The Chief Justice referred to the fact that the first-named defendant, Mr. Garland, having filed his answer to the charge that the executive committee of the Executive Committee of the Senate, General Johnston and Casey Young (with the plaintiff), had received some \$300,000 of stock, and that the plaintiff had refused information as to the condition of affairs referring to these points, and to the prayer of plaintiff for an account and a decree to recover his property, the court was of the opinion that the complainant was entitled to an accounting, and that the defendants should answer.

Mr. Garland, in his answer under oath, denied the allegations of the bill and contended to an accounting by the executive committee for all monies received, by the defendants, and above such sums as had been realized by Rogers from sales of stock in violation of the agreement. The judgment of the court to-day, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Blugham, requires the defendants to answer, and the case will then go to trial on its merits.

Mr. Garland is Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General. General Johnston is Mr. Cleveland's Commissioner of Railroads. Mr. Atkins, until very recently, was Mr. Cleveland's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is now a candidate for the United States Senate from Tennessee, in opposition to his Pan-Electric partner, Senator Harris. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent, Dr. Rogers, one of plaintiff's counsel, remarked that he intended to call Governor Cleveland as a witness, and asked:

"Why not?" said the doctor. "He is a great witness, and he went into all the minutiae of the case, to do what he could for widows and orphans."

Resides, he was anxious to keep his Cabinet clean. Nearly all the Pan-Electric cabinet had been promoted by Mr. Cleveland, and of course the President felt more interest in the matter than he ever felt in any other matter. "Let," continued the doctor, after a moment's hesitation, "Mr. Cleveland told Senator Harris that nothing had ever occurred so much as the case of the Pan-Electric. Oh, yes, he went to the bottom of it, and is our most important witness."

## CASTING THE DRAG-NET IN WASHINGTON. DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COLLECTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENTS GOING MERRILY ON.

Washington, Oct. 15 (Special).—When Mr. Barnum was here on Saturday he urged upon the heads of departments and the chiefs of bureaus and divisions the imperative necessity of a prompt response to his demand for "voluntary contributions" from themselves and their subordinates. In some of the departments the efforts of his visit are already plainly perceptible. "Star" reporter called in the office of one of the chief bureau officials of a Government department to-day, and noticed on his desk a stack of Treasury notes and silver certificates. In the pile there was nothing of a smaller denomination than \$20, several running as high as \$50.

"That is all for Barnum," remarked the official, "and we will have more for him to-morrow. We are waiting for the Chairman Barnum's visit and the call for money, the same official said:

"We are not assessing anybody. All we do is simply to let the Democratic who hold office know that money is needed for campaign purposes. That it is entirely optional with them to give or not. No, sir, I don't forward the money. I will call on you to a man who is in no manner connected with the party."

In another department the labors have been compelled to pay \$10 each.

Employees of a higher grade were assessed \$20 each. One, who sent a sum not quite so large, had the amount returned to him, with a suggestion that he knew what he had to pay, and that no less would be received.

Mr. Barnum's visit was well-timed. In most of the departments and bureaus the officers, clerks and other employees are paid on the 15th and at the end of every month. It is safe to say that every man and woman handed in a "voluntary contribution" to-day, ranging from 25 to 50 per cent of the salary of the day. Later the Senator was informed that the computations in detail would not be ready until today. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Aldrich had not received them. That is not strange, because neither Mr. Switzler nor any other official in the United States could furnish the figures upon which the former's official estimate purports to be based.

Mr. Switzler, apparently, has made a series of "rough guesses," and sent it out as an official estimate. A computation made by a Treasury expert, who has devoted years to the subject, shows a total average rate of duty of about 42 per cent under the Senate substitute; but he does not by any means vouch for its correctness.

## BROOKLYN DEFEATS BALTIMORE. ENTERING ON THE LAST WEEK OF ASSOCIATION GAMES.

The Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs played an interesting game of baseball at Washington Park, Brooklyn, while the crowd was not large it was decidedly demonstrative. The home nine won, and the visiting players were not so good as the home nine. The playing of Ponce, Collins, Clark, Shindle and Hughes was frequently applauded. The home nine won as follows:

Baltimore.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Griffin, c.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tucker, 1.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'Brien, 1.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shindle, 2.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sommer, 3.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Green, 4.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pomeroy, 5.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kilroy, 6.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Brooklyn.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Griffin, c.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tucker, 1.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'Brien, 1.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shindle, 2.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sommer, 3.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Green, 4.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pomeroy, 5.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kilroy, 6.b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

The remark of Senator Brown on the impossibility of passing a tariff measure before the Presidential election gave Mr. Allison opportunity to state that neither the present situation of affairs nor the protection of the session beyond all precedent was due to any delay in the Senate. If there was no tariff bill before the Senate, Congress would not be ready to adjourn to-day. The Appropriation bill had been delayed by the House beyond all precedent.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

Mr. Allison said that it would be impossible to pass a tariff bill at this session, as, under the rules of the House, every paragraph of the substitute would be subjected to debate in the committee of the whole at a final vote at the earliest possible date, and he expressed the belief that this might be done by the Senate before the holiday recess in December.

## A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

## DASH RACES AT FLEETWOOD.

## AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT TRIED BY THE DRIVING CLUB OF NEW-YORK.

With only one day's experiment to go by, it is impossible to record the success of the dash race system of trotting which was tried at Fleetwood Park yesterday. The novelty of trotting without heels attracted a large crowd of enthusiastic road-drivers, who manifested unusual interest in the exhibition. Robert Bonner sat on the club-house veranda all the afternoon, and from the expression on his face one might judge that, at least, he was delighted with the bold step taken by the Driving Club of New-York toward a sweeping reform of the trotting turf. Judge Andrew J. White, Judge J. C. Smith, Alfred De Cordova, J. B. Houston, A. B. Claffin, George Floyd-Jones, William Johnson, W. E. Parsons and Colonel Chester were seen among the guests of the club. The upper balcony of the club house was occupied by ladies, whose enjoyment of the sport was less keen than that of their escorts, who remained in the lower regions. Auction and mutual pools were sold and freely bought, while a solitary bookmaker laid out a few dollars in a dash race, and a few speculators. There cannot be any doubt that dash races will be seen at Fleetwood again before long. Details of those that were trotted yesterday are given below:

FIRST RACE—FREE FOR ALL. HALF MILE. 1. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 2. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 3. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 4. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 5. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 6. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 7. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 8. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 9. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 10. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 11. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 12. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 13. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 14. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 15. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 16. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 17. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 18. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 19. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 20. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 21. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 22. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 23. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 24. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 25. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 26. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 27. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 28. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 29. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 30. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 31. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 32. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 33. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 34. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 35. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 36. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 37. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 38. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 39. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 40. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 41. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 42. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 43. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 44. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 45. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 46. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 47. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 48. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 49. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 50. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 51. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 52. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 53. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 54. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 55. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 56. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 57. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 58. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 59. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 60. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 61. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 62. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 63. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 64. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 65. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 66. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 67. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 68. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 69. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 70. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 71. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 72. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 73. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 74. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 75. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 76. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 77. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 78. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 79. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 80. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 81. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 82. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 83. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 84. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 85. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 86. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 87. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 88. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 89. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 90. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 91. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 92. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 93. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 94. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 95. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 96. J. J. Sullivan's b. g. Governor Hill. (Whipple) 1 1/2. 97. J. J